

BANKS

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....21,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 334,375

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. J. S. Harston, Esq.

CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq., | J. LAU, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLATFAIR,
Interest for 12 Months Fixed.....5%.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [2]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3

PER CENT. per annum.
 Depositors may transfer at their option
 balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
 SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
 DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
 For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION.
 J. R. M. SMITH

Chief Manager
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
 RESERVE FUND—
 STERLING RESERVE...\$10,000,000
 S. J.

SILVER RESERVE ... \$5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.—Chairman.
H. B. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Hon. R. SHAWAN.
B. GOETS, Esq. Hon. A. SIEBS, Esq.
C. MICHELAU, Esq. H. W. SHADS, Esq.

H. Schubart, Esq. E. S. Wheeler, Esq.
E. Shellim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. P. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

**LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two p
Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1903.

THE
DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Sh. Tael 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Tientsin Tsingtau (Windschott)

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—
Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschow)

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND STRAITS
BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
DEPOSITS received on terms which may
be agreed on application. Every description
Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. SUFEE.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SHARPS
BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS
DIRECTION DER DISCOUNT GESELLSCHAFT
INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may
be learned on application. Every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. SUFEE,
Sub-Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

**GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF
NEW YORK
(AMERICAN BANK).**
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Sub-Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF
NEW YORK
(AMERICAN BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID-UP CAPITAL U.S. \$2,000,000 GOLD
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED
PROFITS..... " 5,180,000 "
" \$7,180,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE—33 & 35, Lombard St., E.C. 4.
F. C. BISHOP, Manager, Eastern Branch.

PAID-UP CAPITAL U.S. \$2,000,000 GO
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED
PROFITS..... " 5,180,000 "
" \$7,180,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE—33 & 35, Lombard St., E.C.
F. C. BISHOP, Manager, Eastern
Department.

LONDON BANKERS—PARRE'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG OFFICE—4, DES VEAUX ROAD.
General Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

INTEREST allowed at Current Rates.
E. F. GROS,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. 118

Department.
LONDON BANKERS—PARRE'S BANK, LD.
HONGKONG OFFICE—4, DES VEAUX ROAD.
General Banking and Exchange business
transacted.
INTEREST allowed at Current Rates.
E. F. GROS,
Acting Manager
Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [188

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 25,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 18,000,000

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 25,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UN-CALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 9,560,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokio	Kobe	Nagasaki
London	Lyons	New York
San Francisco	Honolulu	Bombay

CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... 9,960,000

— HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokio	Kobe	Nagasaki
London	Lyons	New York
San Francisco	Honolulu	Bombay
Shanghai	Tientsin	Newchwang
	Peking	

LONDON BANKERS.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS

BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

Swatow Ningbo Nanchang
Fukien Peking

LONDON BANKERS.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
PARRE'S BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum
" " " " 6 " " 4%
" " " " 3 " " 3%
TARO HOSUMI
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [222]

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum
" " " " 6 " " 4% " "
" " " " 3 " " 3% " "
TARO HOPSUM
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1963. [820]

WM. POWELL, LD.,

GENERAL DRAPERS, HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE (FIRST FLOOR UPSTAIRS).GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,
28, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

WM. POWELL, LD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A shipment of

PORCELAIN CIGAR CASES

for household use. Capacity—One and Two Hundred Cigars each.

Guaranteed to keep Cigars dry in a damp climate, and moist in a dry climate, combining utility with beauty and security, with a perfect preservation of Cigars. Would be pleased to have you inspect these PORCELAIN CIGAR CASES.

KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE,

GELATINE-DYNAMITE.

PLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,

DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI.

AGENTS—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

325

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The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work

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A CHEE & CO., Established 1858.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Battman's Kodak Films and Accessories.
17a, Queen's Road Central.CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.
Established over 20 years. Importers and
Exporters. Teakwood Furniture, Black-
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade
best and cheapest. 8, Queen's Road
Central.

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MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 10
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hong
Kong.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Broude and Crayon Enlargements and
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Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
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position Red Head Brand.HINMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
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makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
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25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central.
Shipchangers, Sailmakers, Riggers,
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Storekeepers. Sole Agents for
Shipowners' Composition ("Grey-
hound Brand") and Blundell's
Sengene & Co.'s Composition

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates.

M. R. CHADWICK KEW

DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1712]

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 10th July.

France is as sincerely grateful to King Edward and the British nation as President Loubet for the magnificent welcome accorded to the representative of France, "the friend of England." Though everyone felt certain beforehand that the reception would be very cordial, few if any were prepared for such an outburst of genuine enthusiasm on the part of Londoners. M. Loubet may be excused for feeling confused, for he little expected to be so royally treated, and Parisians are really at a loss how to thank such an hospitable nation as England. Britishers only did their duty towards the head of a friendly neighbour: they wished to impress upon M. Loubet and his distinguished party how much they appreciated the courtesy shown to His Majesty when in Paris, and this no one can say was not a success. Londoners and Parisians were delighted that nothing whatsoever occurred to mar the pleasant visit: his safe return to Paris was the object of a rousing welcome from large crowds that had gathered outside the Gare du Nord, who cheered him all the way to the Elysée. The President looked somewhat tired but unquestionably happy: he must have been glad to get back to Paris so as to enjoy a well-earned rest after the hard work both on his way to and from London, to say nothing of his being nearly killed with kindness during the whole time he was King Edward's guest. The President admits that he thoroughly enjoyed every moment of his stay, and it was well worth his while to cross the Channel and see the enthusiasm of the English people, which was as much a revelation to him as to every member of his suite; they could never forget their experiences.

Though it is a little early to speak about the political result of the eminently successful visit, whose only drawback was its unavoidable shortness, there is no doubt that M. Loubet's mission was a record triumph. If the President's stay was brief, it was long enough to enable him to win golden opinions from all who saw him, and their name is legion. Not only has his visit been a source of sincere pleasure to his hosts and the people of Great Britain, but it has killed Anglophobia in France; it has given both French and English a suggestion of what their relations with one another ought to be. So unclouded a successful return visit has dispersed the long-standing and ridiculous belief in France of England's inborn hatred for her. M. Loubet's parting message from Dover—for his triumph remained perfect to the last moment—was not a mere conventional expression of thanks; therein was plainly revealed the happy emotion with which his reception had filled him. "France, the friend of England" are words which will never fade from the memory of Englishmen; it is precisely this state of bliss which both nations have tried to bring about for years, despite overwhelming obstacles. *Eto perpetua*? The many small but very significant acts of kindness exchanged between British and French during Loubet's week will have weight in future. The President never intended to make use of that misapplied word "ally" when returning thanks to his hosts; he was too well aware of the fact that no alliance is necessary to secure the good relations between two countries. M. Loubet's presence has assured that welcome state of mutual feeling, which both peoples have for so long endeavoured to secure—cordial neighbourliness and friendships, and these in the opinion of many are preferable to partnership of an ephemeral kind. It is to be hoped that Britons and Frenchmen will see more of each other in future, trade together more, and last but not least, that Britons will in future see desirable friends in Frenchmen, and that the latter will understand the former. Give each other a fair chance, and above all forget the past.

This being the dead season, Parisians who are unable to take a holiday are only too thankful for any kind of attraction. Ladies and children are anxiously looking forward to the opening of the *Exposition de Bonbons*, which will shortly take place here, and which promises to be a great success, the more so as it is to be made an international show, as at first intended. There never has been such an Exhibition held in Paris, or France, and being original it is certain to be pleasing. A record attendance is expected from juveniles alone. School children are to be brought in parties, and explained all about the mysterious art of sweet-making; a few samples will also be distributed as keepsakes. The organisers have been recommended to convert the show into a *Foire aux Bonbons*, and this advice is likely to be acted upon apart from ordinary displays of the various ingredients employed by confectioners and patisseries in their respective trades, perhaps too technical to be of interest to the general public, there will be numerous competitions which cannot fail to bring visitors: the eyes of children glitter at the very thought of such contests. All boys and girls are interested as to how *succédanés*, pastilles, *dragées*, and many other chocolate and candy preparations are made. They will for the first time be afforded a golden opportunity of seeing how all these goodly goodies are manufactured. Sugar castles, boats, castles, carriages (motors included), will be turned out in presence of visitors. In fact, all those that care to visit the interesting and instructive show will be initiated into the art and mysteries of candy preparations. The French *bonbons* trade too will find it has

THE FINEST FABRIC

made by human skill is coarse compared with the lining of the bowels. When this tender membrane is irritated we have griping pains, diarrhoea and cholera morbus. Whatever be the cause of the trouble, take Perry Davis' Painkiller according to the directions with each bottle. Travellers in all climates carry Painkiller in their gripsacks. 289—11

much to learn from other countries, and vice-versa.

Thousands of letters and telegrams of congratulation have been received by Mlle. Lucie Felix Faure, daughter of the late President of the French Republic, on the occasion of her betrothal to M. Georges Goyan. Society not only esteems the young lady, but admires her wonderful genius; having a peculiar gift of diplomacy, she was able to act as constant counsellor to her father up to the last; her proficiency in Greek and Latin are simply remarkable. It would be difficult to find another young lady of her age as highly educated. Mlle. Faure gained considerable distinction by her psychological study of the life and works of the late Cardinal Newman, which she wrote in 1902. In addition to being a great scholar, she enjoys the reputation of being a proverbial philanthropist; the Charitable League of the Children of France, which she founded a few years ago, and which she so ably controls, proves how much interested she is in the welfare of the young, for whom she never can do enough.

The death of the Pope is hourly expected: surprise is expressed at his being still alive after all that His Holiness has gone through. Lung troubles at his age are fatal, and all that medical skill can do is to patch up the illustrious patient for a while longer. His strength is rapidly ebbing away; his short rally has been truly remarkable, but it was too good to last, and his relapse was only natural. France is afraid that grave complications will ensue on the death of Leo XIII. His Holiness, who is enormously rich, has made his will several times, and is expected to leave about 20 million lire (2,900,000) to his two nephews Camillo Luigi and Riccardo. A great deal of speculation is current as to the Pope's successor; two prominent personages are indicated—Cardinal Gerolami Gotti, who is viewed with apprehension in Italy, and Secretary of State Rampolla, who, it is said, has made many ecclesiastical enemies since he has held his present office. There are many other candidates as well. Cardinal Gotti is thought to stand the best chance; he was formerly a Carmelite, and still lives the simple life of a monk. Cardinal Vasselli, though one of the most brilliant diplomats at the Vatican, is also spoken of as Leo XIII's successor; though old and deaf he has many friends, but he is greatly disliked by Cardinal Rampolla.

The political horizon is again troubled, and the threatening war-cloud in the Balkans is to say the least disquieting to peaceful Europe. Turkey is anxious to pick a quarrel with unprepared Bulgaria; the latter, if accorded time, would not hesitate to accept the challenge and willingly fight, if only to show that wire-puller Russia what she can do in that way. Russia, who is itching for hostilities between the two empires, perhaps thinks too little of the defensive resources of Bulgaria; the latter in case of war can immediately mobilise a quarter of a million of men, distribute 500 rounds of ammunition per man, and sufficient artillery for immediate eventualities. Of course the Muscovite holds the keys of the situation to a certain extent. France does not intend to interfere one way or the other; none the less, like other nations, she cannot help feeling annoyed at such peace disturbances, and of making timely preparations. The flirtations between Japan and Great Britain, in consequence of the strange attitude of Russian Port Arthur, go a long way to irritate the Muscovite. The enthusiastic reception of M. Loubet in London has created a great deal of jealousy both in Germany and Russia; and the indifference of the "two friends," France and England, only infuriates the latter more.

The tropical weather is becoming unbearable, and several persons have already succumbed to the intense heat. Babies suffer most, and are killed quicker than adults. Prostrations form a long list each day; as for horses, though their number is limited, thanks to horseless vehicles of all sorts, they are dropping from exhaustion. Omnibuses and tramway companies have this year accorded special permits to conductors and drivers to stop occasionally for the purpose of quenching their thirst; the "noble animals" are well looked after in this respect. All those that are able to leave the burning city have done or intend to do so; the numerous facilities accorded by railway and shipping companies could not be more business-like. The sea is still too distant from the capital, so that the country, which could not look more lovely, is the rendezvous *par excellence* of most citizens of limited means. Anything and everywhere so as to escape from the metropolis, which is actually sweltering under a torrid wave.

The French Admiralty has startled the world by the bold announcement that its new battleship *Scouffren* is to be used as a target, the place aimed at to be specially protected. Britain, whose naval supremacy stands above all others, would hardly care to be so audacious. So long as the shots hit the bull's-eye, well and good; for all that the experiment is thought too risky to be initiated. The *Scouffren* will soon be *soffrit* as the result of being bombarded.

As sleep is next to impossible, one of the most enjoyable and profitable early-morning pro-

Refreshing and Agreeable.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
TOILET SOAP.

A pleasant Antiseptic Soap containing pure Carbolic Acid. Should be used regularly to improve the skin and complexion and prevent infection.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

[2594—2]

menades is at the Halles Centrales about 330, when the Central Markets offer a delightful spectacle. Never were fruits and vegetables of all kinds so plentiful or so cheap. Strawberries and peas, to say nothing of new potatoes, are next to given away for nothing; the supplies are phenomenal. Enormous as demands are, it is as much as sellers can do to dispose of the surplus, and glut—for glut is the true word for it—in the few hours devoted to wholesale business. The barrows of costermongers are heaped up with beautiful ripe fruit, and passers-by cannot resist the temptation. Fish and meat are not liked this hot weather, and fishmongers and butchers are bewildered how to keep fresh their small quantities.

Monsieur, or "Le Père" Abadie, as he is more familiarly called by his numerous friends and acquaintances, is a proud old man who has not only celebrated his 100th birthday in Paris, but who lays claim to being the oldest living *facteur* or postman in the world. *L'Hôtel des Postes*, the General Post Office of Paris has made him a very nice present in recognition of his long services as a servant of the State. Of course he has been living on his pension for some years. Surrounded by his family and intimate friends, his greatest pleasure is to speak about his boyhood days, and relate various stories about the post and postmen. He was born in 1803, and became a *facteur* forty-four years later; though a centenarian his memory is wonderfully clear; among other things, he remembers stamping English letters with a damp pad—as stamps were unknown at that epoch in France. His spirits are as bright as could be, and his health leaves nothing to be desired. He has every chance of living a few more peaceful years, before joining the great majority—of postmen.

The Minister of Public Instruction recommends all fathers and mothers who are puzzled what to do with their sons and daughters to have them taught cookery. The latter is taught free in most schools in Paris, and is a career which holds out great promise. It is a well known fact that the field of operation for good *cuisiniers* or *cuisinières* is very extensive, and the time is thought to have arrived when parents should be encouraged to bring up such of their boys or girls who show a liking for the art. Several cooks' societies are offering unheard of facilities to juveniles of both sexes; free tuition is to be found almost everywhere. Independent of the usefulness of a knowledge of the rudiments of home cookery in case of need to boys and girls who may emigrate, another object and reason for teaching them cookery is to afford them the means of assisting to bring up youths of good education and intelligence who may choose cookery as their profession. The interesting Ministerial suggestion is anything but sneered at, and the French are said to be born cooks and good dancers.

M. Santos Dumont has again met with an exciting adventure, which might have proved more serious had it not been for his prompt action and resources. On his return from the Ardenais races last Sunday in his No. 9 ship, the balloonist's motor took fire suddenly; he was in no way hurried, but at once attacked the flames, which he succeeded in extinguishing after a few minutes. He made signals to the captain of a passing boat on the Seine, descended into it, and was conducted to the nearest landing stage. His friends who felt uneasy about him were glad to learn that he was no worse for the fire on board his ship. In order to prove this, after dinner, he again went up, in one of his balloons as far as Autheil, and came home refreshed, and all the more ready for bed.

TO LET.

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN, No. 2 MATHESON STREET, Wanchai.
No. 5, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK
Furnished, from 5th June to 31st August, 1903
No. 5, BELILIOS TERRACE.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1903. [11046]

TO LET.

No. 12, CASTLE ROAD.
Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD,
GODOWN, No. 32, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1903. [2218]

TO LET.

No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS (PEAK).
A Six-Roomed Bungalow in first-class condition.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1818]

TO LET.

Nos. 32, 35, 37, and 39, MORRISON HILL ROAD. Commodious New Buildings admirably suitable for Euro-pean families. Rent extremely moderate.
Apply to—
LAM CHAI CHUEN,
Compradore Department A. R. MARY,
No. 2, Pedder Street.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2200]

TO LET.

ONE FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS GODOWN at West Point.
Apply to—
"GODOWN,"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1719]

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TWO SUITES of ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, suitable for Offices.
Apply to the undersigned.
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [1737]

TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 2, QUEEN'S GARDENS, for Two Months, Furnished, from October. No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE. \$80 Exclusive of Taxes.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.
STILLINGFLEET, PEAK ROAD.
Six Rooms.
No. 24, CAINE ROAD.
And others to suit various requirements.
S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [1396]

GODOWN TO LET.

No. 155, PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-storied Godown. Suitable for Yarn or Coals.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1388]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [182]

TO LET.

"BRNSFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.
Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [76]

TO LET.

No. 1, BARROW TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
S. M. WANG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [2113]

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, suitable for an Office, opposite the Banks.
Apply to—
H. C.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2025]

TO LET.

18, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
AHMET RUMJAHN,
62, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1886]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR, No. 54, CAINE ROAD.
Apply to—
X. X.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [2150]

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"COOMBE" MAGAZINE GAP.
Available from 1st April.
Apply to—
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS, very suitable for Dry Goods.
Apply to—
W. LYSAGHT,
153, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1153]

TO LET.

No. 2, "MAGDALEN TERRACE" MAGAZINE GAP.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [73]

TO LET.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. No. 2, RYAN TERRACE (in FLATS). GODOWN at BOWLINGTON (PRAYA EAST). HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [71]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1381]

TO LET.

"TANG YUEN," BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
SUMMER RATES. European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.
Apply to—
MANAGERESS,
Macdonnell Road

TO LET.

FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [681]

TO LET.

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